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Catalogue

INDEXED

WEYAKING STRAWBERRY AND ALL SMALL FRUIT PLANTS
JAPAN PLUMS AND PEACHES

1897

J. H. HALE,

SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.

Hale Georgia Orchard Co.
FORT VALLEY, GA.

Three Farms
1200 ACRES

200,000 FRUITING TREES.



RECEIVED

AMERICAN AND BOTANICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

FROM A PUSH CART (1866)



TO A TROLLEY-CAR (1895)



EXPRESS (1896)



and Uniform Grade
this Label on
FRUITS

IN MARKET
and Fully Ripened
vanced Methods

J. H. HALE
SOUTH GLASTONBURY
CONN.

BEST FRUITS
PLANTS AND TREES
SEND FOR
CATALOGUE

"U.C. TOP. U.C. ALL"

AND THE RED LABEL

Read Before You Order

PLEASE READ the following Directions, Terms, etc., before making your order, as nearly every question that can be asked in regard to our business is answered under this head, and it will save a vast amount of correspondence.

YOUR NAME, POST OFFICE AND STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters, and sometimes orders with remittances, with either signature, post office or state omitted. No matter if you write several times, *always give full name and post office address.*

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting. Better send the money right along with the order.

Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Draft on New York.

THE PRICES in this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates. Where not quoted separately, they will be furnished at **double** the rate per dozen.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge, except that on trees at hundred or thousand rates we charge actual cost of bale or box. Everything is carefully labelled.

Should we be out of any variety ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless otherwise ordered.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. **We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States,** at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 10 cents per 50, 15 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 10 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, 1-year, 15 cents per dozen.

SUMMER PRICES of Strawberry Plants. Dozen rates doubled during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. Hundred rates doubled during June and July, and one-half added to quoted price during August, after which present hundred prices prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties prices will be reduced and special quotations given on application. No thousand rates after June.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plants direct from here by **Adams Express.**

FAST FREIGHT. Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plants can often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in such cases, as there is often great delay. Daily boat from here to New York, where it connects with all lines.

DIP THE PLANTS IN WATER AS SOON AS RECEIVED, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal.

ORDER EARLY. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order, "*Fill at once, as my ground is ready,*" forgetting that we may have many orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late!*

LOST ORDERS. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full.* Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give Name, Post Office, County and State in full.*

LOCATION. The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages, 8 miles south of Hartford. Electric cars from north side of Post Office, Hartford, every half-hour. The Hartford and New York line of steamers makes daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is two miles away. Railroad Station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P. O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn. Telegraph address, "**HALE, HARTFORD, CONN.**" A long-distance telephone in our office delivers telegraph messages promptly, and at the same time gives us direct communication with our patrons all over the northeastern states.

"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, send all orders for small-fruit plants to

J. H. HALE,

Registered Telegraph Address,
"HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."

South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.



Small Beginnings and Results Up to Date

A FEW FACTS IN A LIFE OF FRUIT CULTURE.



"Dis yer chile come early, shoo nuff, honey! Doan Marse Hale say he want ebrybody hab deiv full-up ob fruit?"

WHEN my little "push-cart" story went out in last season's Catalogue, an avalanche of letters came in from all over the country, telling of the new life and inspiration that had been brought into many a fruit-grower's home by the simple story of the life struggle of two farm boys. A number suggested that it was the best novel of the year; it was used as a text for several Sunday school talks, and has been quoted from at many horticultural meetings and by the agricultural press generally. It touched the fruit-growing heart, and perhaps to bring the story up to date may interest and help others.

The "continued story" of modern times has with each new instalment a brief résumé of what has gone before, and those who did not read last year's push-cart story may like to have the gist of it.

The beginning of my story told of a widowed mother, two loving sisters, two boys and a mortgaged farm; a shovel, a hoe, a spade and a rickety old push-cart; and, by no means unimportant, a love for fruit culture.

No horses or modern implements, and no cash capital; the first strawberry bed of mixed varieties from the old fruiting bed of a neighbor. At the age of fourteen, hired out as a farm laborer to get money to buy more improved varieties of fruit plants, and, incidentally, to get ideas of marketing. Neighbors warn mother against the boys "taking the best part of the farm for a brier patch."

Fighting "quack-grass" in season of drought, we learned the lesson of thorough culture as next best thing to irrigation; early market days teach the lesson of neat packages and honesty of arrangement, if profits are to follow. Then a heavy mortgage on the farm to buy stable manure, which was too rich in nitrogen for most healthy plant growth and fruit development; a turn to chemicals for horticultural salvation, an increase of debts, and also of fruit reputation, which promised returns some day. The lottery of testing new varieties, with now and then a prize that repaid the losses.

Finally, a profitable berry business, that furnished money to establish peach orchards, which for seven years refused to fruit, even though receiving the best of culture and most liberal feeding all the time, at the expense of all surplus berry earnings and borrowed capital besides. On the eve of a crop, a big freeze-out, that seemingly ruined us; but with no loss of spirit, and faith in the future, we kept on. The nursery business, an incidental development, growing out of a demand for plants and trees of the same fine fruits we showed on the markets.

Fortune comes at last in great crops of fruit, which were marketed on business principles; further large crops and the development of immense orchard in Georgia from the proceeds of the home farm. Still greater crops in 1895, and the equipment of three special trolley cars for the electric marketing of our fruits direct from orchard to city, made ours the first farm in America to harness lightning for handling its products.

Such, in brief, was the history of our development from an eighth of an acre and a push-cart in 1866 to a thousand acres and a line of trolley cars in 1895.

Boil down the Push-cart Story



Young Hale and the Push-cart.

The spring of 1896 found an adjoining farm—part of the original Hale homestead—for sale; the house, one built for my grandfather just a hundred years before, seemed a good place for the family, while the additional acres would furnish a broader field of labor for my growing boys, and so it was purchased. My brother and partner from boyhood up, tired of the busy rush of an ever-increasing nursery trade, and with enough of this world's goods to be comfortable, retired from the business, and at "The Elms," with a few of the best acres of the old farm, will keep on with the production of the choicest of small fruits for market, while "the boys" and I, with most of the old farm and the newly acquired property, continue the nursery business, which from its first inception has been entirely under my personal management. Thus, while there is a change of firm name, there will be no change in the internal management of the business, except as the ever-onward march or progress, the demands of my customers and the best light of horticultural experience shall dictate.

A larger area than ever before has been planted to small fruits, and these, stimulated by the abundant flow of water to be had at all times from the new irrigating plant, have made a more steady and satisfactory growth than ever before; and never in all the successful history of the Hale farms have I had such a stock of plants to offer as now. I am firm in the belief that no farm in America ever produced so many or so fine plants. Enlarged experimental grounds have been established, with many new and old fruits now well under way, and more will be coming on all the time. The strawberry test plot has already 60 varieties, and will be well worth a visit in the 1897 fruiting season.

An extensive orchard of Japan plums has been started, planted in six of the most approved varieties, headed by the new and famous Hale Plum, a productive, beautiful and delicious Japan that has no rival in any type of plum known. Over 3,000 peach trees added to the already large orchards complete the onward march of horticultural progress upon the home farm.

But in another Connecticut county the purchase of two adjoining farms, tearing down of fences, removing old stone walls and plowing of the land has been going on, so that now 100 acres in a solid block awaits the opening of spring to receive thousands more trees, plants and vines, as a further proof of my faith in fruit-growing as the most enjoyable and profitable branch of soil culture.

During the year the great Georgia farm has had thousands more Japan plums and peaches added to the 100,000 already planted, a hundred more acres have been joined to the



A busy day in one of my fruit orchards; tree rows a mile long, seen from the top of the packing shed.

nursery, and at the present writing 60,000 to 75,000 more trees are being planted in the orchard, so that the opening of spring will find nearly 200,000 orchard trees in the one solid block that may be taken in with one sweep of the eye from the top of the Central packing house.

The curculio having bothered us a little in the season of '95, a fighting campaign was determined upon for 1896; therefore, when fruit was well set, early in April, after a little experimental work had shown the presence of this pest in great numbers, large trays of cotton sheeting were so con-



Curculio Catchers at Work in Peach Orchard.

structed that bringing two of them together under a tree, we had a sort of inverted open umbrella, into which to jar the curculio by one quick blow from a padded club—for it is only by this jarring process that the curculio can be successfully combatted. Many a fruit-grower has had his fruit crop almost wholly ruined because it was thought too great a task to jar a hundred or less trees two or three times a week, so when we thought of jarring a hundred thousand trees, most fruit men laughed and said, "The thing can't be did!"

However, a gang of 50 bug-catchers was organized, and, like an army of old-time warriors, with tray for shields and the padded clubs for battle-axes, went forth to the fray. Fifty warriors—two to a tree—all ready at one time, at the word of command from the leader, would start in on 25 rows, 1,000 feet long. Whack! bang! whack! from tree to tree as rapidly as possible, on to the end, here to gather up the curculios from the tray and dump them in buckets of kerosene ready at hand. A little rest, and then up and at it on 25 rows more, and so on hour after hour, day after day, and week after week for seven long weeks, going over the entire orchard once every two days.

The "Yankee scheme of bug-catching" made a heap of fun all through that part of the country, and caused the discounting of notes to meet the heavy pay-roll. No one else fought the "critter," and no one else in all that region round about had a quarter of a crop of sound fruit. We did not succeed in saving everything, but did have a large and

It Cost a Heap, and Paid, too nearly sound crop of fruit, shipping one-fifth of the entire peach output of the state of Georgia, and for every dollar invested in the fight the markets returned us \$8! Generally we were congratulated on our "good luck," when others were "so unfortunate!" You see what made the "luck."

Other improvements of the year were another new packing shed, the erection of a fine, large new hotel building for the better accommodation of our leading workers in the fruit season (which was named the **Red-Label House**, in honor of the little red label that goes out on every basket and crate of the Hale fruits, so honestly and carefully packed by the 175 or more bright young men and women who lodged in this family hotel), a steam pump and a complete system of water works, and last, but not least, the building by the Central of Georgia Railroad of a special track some two miles in length, right through the center of the orchard and up to the packing shed, with the celebration of the opening of this line by a visitation of railroad men and fruit dealers.

I have always had unbounded faith in my fellow man, and believed that most railroad managers wanted to do what was right and proper, that most fruit commission men were honest, and that we are all more or less partners, anyway, with no real or continuous success

Curculio Battle

How it was Done

A Hotel for our Workmen

Our Own Railroad Line

without mutual co-operation. In frequent conferences with leading officers of several southern railroad lines I had found them more than willing to co-operate in the development of every industry along their lines, and through their courtesy I was enabled to plan an excursion of commission men and dealers. All the jobbers who handled Hale fruits were pressed into service, along with a number of extensive retailers of fancy fruits.

Showing up the Hired Men

These parties (my "hired men," even though they do get their pay in commissions, or advanced prices on the fruits they buy of me, rather than in wages or salaries as do others of my men who work at the beginning end of the fruit business) I believed would be more faithful workers if they could know all about the fruit from start to finish. Indeed, my belief is that choice, well-grown, neatly and honestly packed fruit can only be sold at its highest value by men who have a full understanding of every detail of its handling from the tree or vine to the fruit stand. Faith founded on knowledge has a cash value in the fruit market.

The *Fruit Trade Journal* of New York sent along its president, so as to keep its readers in touch with fields, orchards and products, as well as markets and dealers; and McFarland, the Horticultural Catalogue man of Harrisburg, Pa., was in the party, gathering fruit notes and pictures for the more complete and accurate making of fruit catalogues. Thus each interest was seeking to strengthen itself by closer contact with the other—a horticultural combination far-reaching in its effect, lending a touch of inspiration and providing much valuable knowledge to every reader of this Catalogue, which gathers up the threads of the year.

When fruit packing was well under way our party headed South by steamer; were met at Savannah by the President and General Superintendent of the Central of Georgia Railroad, and by special train made the trip across the state to Macon, where the Superintendent of the Southwestern Railroad joined us with his private car. A little later the private

Railroad Men Galore!

car of the President of the Southern Railway coupled on, with the Managing Vice-President, General Superintendent, and other officers of that road, who had come down from Washington to meet us.

On to Fort Valley, out on the spur track we sped, among the thousands of trees with their fast-maturing loads of fruit, right up to the great packing shed, where "Old Glory" was waving from the top, over scores of bright young men and women, who were deftly assorting and packing the luscious fruits as fast as they came in from the orchard. Inspectors of grading, inspectors of packing, the last inspection just before nailing on the covers, all tending towards perfection; and then quickly into the chill of the refrigerator car close at hand, so that there should be no deterioration in quality during the two or three days that must intervene before they could be put upon the Northern market, 1,000 to 1,200 miles away.

There was an inspection of these things by the party, and a general look about before dark. When the shades of the soft Southern night had fallen the visitors gathered upon the broad veranda of the farm home, enjoyed the plantation songs and "break-down jigs" of the negro laborers, who had flocked in to do honor to our visitors. Later, when out among the fruit trees we sought our

Singing of the Darkies

sleeping cars for a little rest, we were lulled to sleep by the quaint, low and sweet singing of the darkies, way off at some cabins, where they had congregated to talk over the events of the evening and wonder "what Marse Hale dun gwine to do next!" Think of the novelty of the situation; a long train of parlor, sleeping and dining cars in the very heart of that great orchard, and in the stillness of the night, railroad presidents and other officers, fruit commission men and dealers all peacefully lying down together, after an interchange of talk and ideas, in the plantation of the old-time "victim!"

Here was a victory of co-operation and common sense that was sure to result in lasting benefit to every interest there represented!

At sunrise next morning all hands were early among the loaded peach trees, and the day was spent in looking over the orchard industry from every point of view. Then the railroad

The Men go Back to Work

men sped away to their daily toil, while the commission men hurried North, and forty-eight hours later were busy in the markets, working just as faithfully in our interest at their end of the line as were the pickers and packers in the orchard, or the railroad men all along up the line, who night and day watched over the "Red Label cars." This is the name by which our cars have come to be known, from the enlarged Red Label, two of which go on each side and one on each

A Horticultural Combination

Showing the Thing Up

A Victory in Co-operation

end of every car sent out; and often we had so many cars in the train that the nightly fruit run came to be known as the "Red Label Express," and as it sped along the line from Atlanta to Boston, or other New England points, it was quite a contrast to the little "push-cart" of my first venture in fruit culture!

Red Label Express

Is this story too personal? A little too egotistical? A tooting of one's own horn? Such is not the intention, but rather to show what may be done by determination and a fixed purpose, thereby to stimulate and help others to what may be greater success. Of course, I want to sell trees and plants, just such as I have planted largely myself, and, preferring to see my patrons successful, I want to help them by thoughtful notes on the proper methods and varieties, and thereby help myself.

Stimulate and Help Others

Not every one who starts in fruit culture on a small scale, with limited capital, would care to develop the business to the extent of one thousand acres or more, even though it might be feasible and profitable. There are limitations which it may not be wise to overstep, but whatever the limit of one's ambition, markets, or financial needs, the most liberal rewards in fruit culture will come to those having highest ideals and ambitions, who, with a love for and a faith in the business, utilize every known means for the highest development of their fruits; then by careful handling, neat and honest packing and judicious advertising of some sort, they reach buyers who appreciate and will pay for high grade horticultural productions. Once you get their pocket-books open, keep them so

There are Limitations

by thoroughness, neatness and honesty in everything. You may deal direct with the consumer, or through retailer, jobbers or commission men—there are plenty of just the right sort everywhere. The dealer should be as clean and honest as your packages—we all seek our level, you know! One may lift himself just as high in the heaven of fruit culture with a few trees and berry plants as with thousands of acres.

How to Clean Out a Pocket-book

Heaven of Fruit Culture

Out of my great experience and a life of fruit culture, am I not likely to be in position to start you right on varieties, even though your start be small and conditions limited?

"Come, let us reason together."

J. H. Hale



Delaware Avenue Picking Gang, Georgia Orchard.

With 525 people to handle the Georgia crop of fruit, about 300 are at work among the trees. When the photographer got his camera focused on "Delaware Avenue," he faced the scene pictured above. There they are—from Boss Hale himself down to the smallest and blackest "water toter," with his heavy dose of "bucket on the brain." Two minutes after the plate was exposed, all this army had vanished among the trees. There was nothing to be seen but the superintendent galloping away to visit some other part of the orchard, and a low-down wagon crawling to the packing shed with a load of peaches.—H. W. Collingwood, in *Rural New-Yorker*.

STRAWBERRY TALK.



"Shoo nuff, boss, I's dun had 'nuff peaches dis yer time!
Talk to de white folks 'bout Strawberries!"

THE Goddess Pomona, with her wealth of luscious gifts to cover the whole year round, evidently thought to win popular favor by starting in with the best. Strawberries, the first fruits of each new year, easily hold the leading place in popular esteem, and good Strawberries cannot come too early or last too long to suit the vast majority of our people.

Evolution of the Strawberry. The evolution of the little wild Strawberry of our field 50 years ago, into the great red fellows of the present day, and the production of more bushels per acre than of potatoes, has not been an accidental matter, but rather the development of ideas stimulated by the true appreciation of the value and possibilities of this choicest of all fruits.

It may be some consolation to know that the Strawberry will thrive and smile upon us under the worst neglect; it is also an inspira-

tion to know how freely it responds to loving attention—a good deal like one's "best girl" in both respects. One may produce Strawberries at less than 2 cents per quart, or they may cost 10 cents; and yet the costly ones may prove the more profitable and satisfactory.

I have been growing and observing the Strawberry over 30 years now, keeping in close touch with America's most successful growers, learning and unlearning something all the time. A few condensed notes here contain the meat of what is now preached and practiced in successful Strawberry culture.

SELECTION OF SOIL AND LOCATION.

While there is hardly an acre of soil anywhere that the Strawberry may not be grown upon with some degrees of success, wet, sour, undrained soil, stiff hard clay, or coarse, sandy gravel are to be avoided, if possible. The most desirable location should present a deep, rich, rather moist loam, and if one has any choice, take a southerly slope for early, and a northerly one for late varieties. If it is possible to so locate the field that water can be turned upon it by natural or artificial means, so much the better.

In preparation of ground for planting, the average Strawberry field is usually plowed and harrowed much the same as for general farm crops; but the skilled cultivator, who wants largest berries and most of them, insists on deep plowing and subsoiling, often as deep as 20 or more inches, providing this depth is reached gradually, without turning up a great amount of worthless subsoil in any one season. I have many acres that for more than 20 years, now, have been constantly in Strawberries, growing better each succeeding year. My most approved plan is a deep, thorough plowing under of old Strawberry plants and mulch, right away at the close of the fruiting season, and at once seeding the land to cow peas or soja beans; then by turning these under late in fall or early the next spring, I am able to keep the ground filled with organic matter, and also rich in the valuable nitrogen that these plants gather so freely from the air.

The continual plowing under of all this green matter and a deeper plowing each year has given a mellow soil, in which Strawberry roots often go to the depth of 15 or 20 inches.

Sod Land It is rather better to have land that has been under cultivation with some farm or garden crop for a few years; if, however, sod land has to be taken, plow in midsummer, and seed to clover, if it can be done early in August; otherwise sow rye or wheat, and cross plow the land early the next spring when ready for the plants. Strawberries may be planted any month in the year that the ground can be easily worked. A few show berries are best produced from July-set plants of current season's growth, and a market-gardener with a few very fertile acres, may find it more profitable to plant in midsummer, following some early vegetable; but for cheapest plants, safety of handling, ease of planting, surety of growth and general profitableness, early spring is the best time to plant Strawberries over all central and northern sections of the United States.

Time to Plant No lazy, shiftless or unthinking man can enter Strawberry heaven—one must be



CLYDE is the up-to-date Strawberry.

This field of **Clyde Strawberry**, directly back of my residence, was planted April, 1896, in rows 3 feet apart and planted 2 feet in the row. Late in October, when this photograph was taken, every available inch of ground was thickly matted with strong, healthy plants, averaging 10 inches high over the entire field. For a mile back of this field extends the fruit farm, thickly planted in berry fields and orchards. The white spot way back on the hill at the right is the largest central fruit packing shed, while several smaller sheds are scattered along the various fields where most convenient to handle the fruit. (See page 12 for price of **CLYDE**.)

up and doing all the while. Some of our best growers insist that it really takes two years' preparation to grow the best crops.

Yield per Acre One of these "insisters" gets 400 bushels per acre, and to do this, of course, takes preparation, especially when the average yield is below 100 bushels. Next to a rich old field, an overturned clover sod is best, and some successful growers prefer a clover sod to any other land for Strawberries. But whatever the previous condition of land servitude, give one thorough plowing just at planting time, followed by a broadcasting of whatever fertilizers are to be applied, and then work the surface soil most thoroughly with harrows, cultivators, drags, or

The Boy such other implements of soil culture as are to be had, or may best suit the local conditions. A bright, active boy, with a good pair of horses will finish up one acre to his satisfaction in two hours; a man of mature judgment, who has not been in the berry business long, may beat the boy by using up half a day, while an "Old Subscriber" in the Strawberry business will put in a whole day at the job, and give the soil such a back scratching as it will not forget till next Fourth of July, or just at the close of the berry season. I wonder who ever saw a plowed field harrowed too much! Most of us harrow too little.

As to fertilizers for the Strawberry, some land may be rich enough already, though I have seldom seen it. Well-rotted stable manure makes great plant growth, but needs supplementing with potash for best fruiting results; on land naturally fertile, use 10 cords of stable manure and 50 bushels hard wood ashes per acre; or, if the ashes are not to be had, then 300 pounds muriate of potash is a good feed. Of

course, if you want more Strawberries and larger ones, double the dose—it usually will pay best of all.

If you don't use any stable manure, and there is really no need for it, 1,500 pounds ground bone and 400 to 500 pounds of muriate of potash makes a good dressing, which, however, may be increased to great advantage. Most people like to plant at once, as soon as spring opens and land can be made ready; others prefer to prepare the land, then get plants, trim both root and top, and trench them in for two or three weeks till they begin to throw out feeding roots. By this time weeds in the field are well sprouted, and another good harrowing equals two or three hoeings at far less cost.

How to plant comes next. Distance between rows will depend on methods of culture and varieties; but whatever the system, level culture is best, and plants should neither be set on ridges or in hollows, except for local reasons. Check off rows in any way easiest and surest to get straight rows, at equal distances apart. I prefer a line for initial rows at least. Plants, with roots and tops well pruned, are best moved about in cloth-lined baskets; a plunge bath of basket, plants and all, just when ready to plant, puts plants in proper shape for setting, which in nine fields out of ten may be done by hand without use of trowel or dibble, if the land has been well prepared.

Plants should be dropped only so fast as they can be set. Thus the roots remain moist when they go under ground, dirt sticks to them well, and ordinarily, if work is done early in the season, there will be no necessity for further watering. On hands and knees between two rows, so as to set both as I crawl along, taking plants in left hand and spreading roots a little, with the right a hole is made to receive them. In this way, when evenly dropped along the line of row, I have often set a thousand or more plants an hour. Firm the ground well about the plant by strong pressure from both hands, or even going over the field with a heavy roller as soon as planting is done. Machine planters, drawn by two horses, such as are used for planting tobacco, may also be used to good advantage, where plants have roots well trimmed and nicely straightened. Well pruned roots are those shortened-in to 2 to 2½ inches.

Firm the Ground plant by strong pressure from both hands, or even going over the field with a heavy roller as soon as planting is done. Machine planters, drawn by two horses, such as are used for planting tobacco, may also be used to good advantage, where plants have roots well trimmed and nicely straightened. Well pruned roots are those shortened-in to 2 to 2½ inches.



Root-pruned Plant.

Now as to the system of culture. Probably more than 80 per cent are grown in what is known as matted rows, partly because it seems to be easiest, and largely because too many growers appear to believe that many plants mean most fruit. Under this system rows are lined off 2½ to 3 feet apart, according to notion, and plants set from 1 to 2½ feet in the row, the distance depending on vigor of variety, free running kinds being put at the greater distance.

Under this system runners are allowed to root at will, and by the end of the season form thick, matted beds, 2 to 4 feet across, ten times too many plants for the best results. A modification of this plan is, in early September, to cut down line of the row to 1½ to 2 feet, and thin out plants to 6 inches apart. After this they are not apt to throw out more runners, and the thinned plants gain strength in root and fruit bud, and so yield more and larger berries than would the whole mass if left unthinned.

Thinning Plants throw out more runners, and the thinned plants gain strength in root and fruit bud, and so yield more and larger berries than would the whole mass if left unthinned.

Narrow Rows The narrow row system has rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and plants set much the same as for matted rows, and after five or six runners have rooted along the line of the row, or not more than 6 inches out, all others are kept off.

Hills For the hill system, plant the same as for narrow rows, or in check rows 18 to 24 inches each way, and cut off all runners as fast as they appear, that the original plant may make many and strong crowns, capable of enormous fruit production. One has not much idea of the power behind a Strawberry plant until he begins to cut runners. (There is a double meaning behind this remark!)

Family Beds For the family supply, any modification of foregoing plans that will best suit local conditions may be adopted; on the farm, long straight rows that may be worked with horse and cultivator, and in town or village garden, hill system, 12 or 15 inches apart, or a solid matted bed in one corner of the garden—any way, so enough are planted.

Culture needs to be frequent and thorough from beginning to end of the growing season. It should be shallow culture, always, the deep soil culture being done before the plants are set. If rows have been set straight and equal, most hand hoeing can be avoided.

With the Breed weeder, cultivate every five or six days and hand hoe once in three weeks, or by cultivating between the rows every four or five days, and sweeping across the rows with the weeder on one or more intervening days, little, if any, hand hoeing will be required in the hill system, and not on the others till runners begin to root freely.

Head One Way In matted rows, narrow the cultivator a little each time after runners commence to root; and there will be less tearing up of young plants if there is no change in direction in passing through a given row from time to time.

Varieties As to varieties. There are so many really good Strawberries now that most of us are inclined to be satisfied with what we have, yet there is a vast difference in the commercial value of varieties.

Plants of Columbian and Crescent type usually thrive best on light, sandy soil, while those of Jucunda type are only at their best in a rather stiff clay, and while most of the leading varieties



Wide Matted Rows.



Narrow Matted Rows.



Our hotel, 100 feet long, that will accommodate 175 to 200 of our workers each fruit season. Free rooms and beds are supplied to all respectable workers who obey the simple rules of cleanliness and good order.

we offer do splendidly in good sandy or medium clay loam, the ideal variety for each particular plot of ground can only be located by planting a number of varieties most strongly recommended for that style of land. One cannot afford to plan, plow, manure and cultivate for a 200 bushel crop and fall

Don't Miss a 200-Bushel-per-Acre Crop far short of it, just for want of the right variety for that soil. With my years of experience and observation, I am able to help along over some of these difficulties.

Pistillate, or imperfect blooming varieties as a rule have been the most productive, and are, therefore, planted most largely for market. Many growers set three to five rows of these, and then one of a perfect blooming kind as

About Blossoms a pollinizer; but often through unfavorable climatic conditions at blooming

time pollen was not well distributed, and there has been too many "nubbins" among the imperfect bloomers. Now, with such productive perfect bloomers as Clyde, Isabella, Bismarck and Parker Earle there is not the temptation to plant such a large proportion of imperfect bloomers, and **greatest success is assured by planting in alternate rows.**

Cut them Off All blossoms should be cut off the first season of planting, for to leave them on greatly weakens the vitality of the plant. Some of the best matted row cultivators keep all runners cut off till August 1, to strengthen the main plant and to reduce cost of culture.

Mulch Mulching for winter protection is essential to highest success; a light mulch at approach of freezing weather will enable the plants to greatly strengthen the root system before ground is frozen solid, when a heavier mulch may be put on for winter protection. Coarse litter of any kind most easily obtainable will answer. **Some grow the mulch right between**

Grow between Rows the rows; when frost does not come early and plant growth has been crowded early in the season, cow peas or soja beans may be sown between the rows in July or early August, and will produce all the mulch required before freezing time.

Further north, oats, sown middle of August to September, will grow a fine mulch before winter. All mulch should be left on ground through spring until after fruiting time. **Spring culture** is often apt to disturb roots, and do more harm than good. If **irrigation** is to be practiced, begin early, soon as plants show fruit bloom, and keep it up till end of fruit season; soak ground thoroughly once every two days. Don't spray the plants; get the water on between the rows and plants some other way.

Gathering Fruit In gathering fruit for market, pick in cool of day when possible, large and small berries in separate baskets. Pack honestly, rounding full. Use clean, white baskets and crates, and till ready to market keep in a cool, dry place, away from currents of air; well cooled fruit will keep longest in tight packages.

Old Beds Old Strawberry beds seldom pay to clean out; better start new ones each year. If to renew the old one, mow off the tops, loosen mulch and stubble and burn off; harrow whole field and cultivate between the rows. The plants will throw up new growth; thin out the weeds if you can stand expense; otherwise there will be a light crop of earlier berries

These pointers head the way. Actual results in Strawberry culture depend more on the man or woman who has charge of the job.

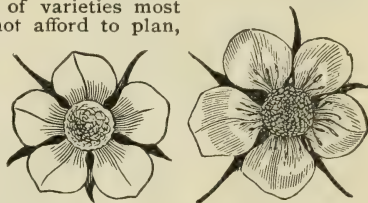


FIG. 2.

Pistillate, or Imperfect Blossom.

FIG. 1.

Bi-sexual, or Perfect Blossom.

Here is a Cream List of Strawberries,

Including practically about all in America that are worthy of general cultivation. Some of these



WILLIAM BELT.

in certain localities may not be much better than **skim milk**, yet all are good somewhere, and most of them have been proved to do well the country over. Some ripen very early, others extremely late, so the Strawberry season is extended over a period of six weeks. Some are big, almost, as tomatoes; others much smaller, yet possessing points of decided merit that give them great value under certain conditions.

In color they range from light scarlet to deepest crimson; some yield quarts upon quarts to the square rod, regardless of quality, while others are so delicious in flavor that one would never think of measuring their value by a quart or money standard. I have tried to give accurate and honest descriptions. However, should any of my customers get tangled up on varieties and be unable to satisfy themselves in selection, if they will tell me the character of their soil and general taste and wants of family, I will gladly make a selection for them, just as I would for my own family under like conditions.

William BELT. An extra stocky plant, with broad, heavy, medium, green foliage. Only a moderate plant maker, but each individual plant is so robust as to be able to produce a great amount of fruit; roots deeply, and has perfect bloom.

Having only fruited on spring set plants, I give Matthew Crawford's opinion, he having fruited it six years: "Its blossoms are perfect, and it seems that each one is followed by a berry. It is medium in ripening—neither very early nor very late. Its size is very large, indeed. No other variety gave me so many immense berries. In picking 12 quarts from a matted row with good common culture, I selected 37 that filled three quart baskets, and the other nine were all large. I have seen 8-inch berries on spring-set plants within ten weeks of planting. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape, except that the first berry on a fruit stalk is sometimes mis-shapen, especially with high culture. The color is a brilliant, glossy red, as near perfection as ever seen in a berry. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good—better than is usually found in large berries." 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

MARRY THE GIRL you love, and then see to it she never wants for good fruit. **IN BLOOMERS** Clyde is one of the very best of the perfect-flowering Strawberries.

BEVERLY. A vigorous plant, with heavy foliage of the Miner type; medium green; perfect flowers. A remarkable thing about this variety is that the original stock from Beverly, Mass., had pistillate flowers, with occasionally a few weak stamens; in 1894 considerably many stamens developed in the flowers, and in 1896 it proved to be a nearly perfect-flowering variety—a transition in bloom never before noted in any Strawberry. Very productive of medium large, irregular, roundish or obtuse conical berries of red color; similar to Miner, with white flesh and fairly good quality, although somewhat acid. An exceedingly choice family and fancy market berry. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 500, \$3 per 1,000.

BEDER WOOD. Another great plant maker, and therefore often fails to do itself justice in fruitage. Perfect bloomer, very productive of medium, round, light scarlet berries of good quality and form. Plant subject to rust; when properly sprayed it is very desirable on some soils. One friend who has a heavy, moist clay soil, says it is the most profitable early berry ever tested. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



BEVERLY.

I Have Another Mortgage on my farm, but I know some varieties of berries that will help lift it. If you are in the same fix, some of these Strawberries might help **YOU**!

BUBACH. Plant with broad, tough foliage of medium green color ; productive of large to very large, roundish conical berries, many of them obtuse conical ; dull scarlet ; pink flesh, insipid and flavorless. For several years past this has been one of the most perfect market varieties, and always a great yielder of large berries. For two years past plants are failing in vigor and it is declining in favor. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



BOUNCER.

BOUNCER. A seedling of Jersey Queen crossed with Miner, that in many ways possesses the finer points of its parents. Stronger grower and better plant maker than either ; on some heavy soils it is very productive, while from sandy fields it is reported as inclined to be a shy bearer. Berries always of largest size, color and form much like Miner and fully as good quality. For good berries and big berries, try Bouncer on heavy soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

BISMARCK. This new and vigorous seedling of Bubach, in plant growth has certain leaf characteristics that plainly show its parentage. The leaf, however, is larger and darker green in color ; fruit and leaf stalks are

larger and general tone of plant far more healthy and vigorous ; in every way an improvement over its parent. It has perfect blossoms, is exceedingly productive, of very large, regular, obtuse conical berries, bright glossy scarlet in color ; firm and solid, and of excellent quality ; it always colors all over at one time—no green tips and never any dullness or paling out in color, as with the Bubach.

One year's test is not always positive proof of the value of a Strawberry, yet from the present light **Bismarck appears to be of far greater value than Bubach.** Plant vigorous, more productive, as large size, better in shape, much brighter in color, and considerably firmer. Its weak point may be inclination to overbear. Certainly no plant can produce so many and fine berries as the Bismarck without an abundance of manure and moisture in a deeply prepared soil. A berry of this class cannot do its best on thin, dry, sandy soil. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.



BRANDYWINE. A broad, tough, dark-leaved, stocky-growing plant, with perfect blooms ; moderately productive of very large, broadly heart-shaped berries, of medium red color, with yellow seeds. Flesh firm and red to center ; has a distinct, spicy flavor seldom found in so large a berry. Ripens late ; this feature and its great size ought to make it very profitable. It appears to thrive on much lighter soil than is required for most very late berries. America's most noted Strawberry expert says : "We regard it as unquestionably the best late berry for any purpose. No one need hesitate to plant it extensively, for it is almost sure to do well anywhere." The editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, who has fruited it three years, says : "Brandywine is of immense size and fine quality ; quite firm and shapely for so large a berry ; foliage of the largest and thriftiest, free of scald or blemish." 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 500, \$3.50 per 1,000.



A DISH OF BRANDYWINE.


CHEAP PLANTS may save a little money at the outset. Later fruit returns may not be so great as if better stock had been used.



(**"CLYDE.** A perfect bloomer and very strong grower, making heavy crowns; long roots, numerous runners. Berries large to very large, conic, bright scarlet, firm; season early to quite late; **immensely productive.** A remarkable Strawberry when we take size and productiveness into consideration, with its long season and regular, handsome appearance. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.")

That was the story of **Clyde** in last year's Catalogue, but no sooner was the full edition well distributed than it was discovered that the price quoted was only one-half what had been agreed upon with the originator; consequently, to keep faith with all parties, we refused to sell plants, and so our entire stock of this variety was preserved for fruiting and our own planting.

The disappointment at not being able to supply our customers the plants as wanted in

 The 1897 Price of **CLYDE** is 50 cts. per dozen, \$1 per 50,
\$1.50 per 100, \$3.50 per 500, \$5 per 1,000.

spring was very great, and in June when we came to see the healthy, lusty plants of **CLYDE** just loaded down with the most wonderful lot of Strawberries ever seen, it did seem a pity that our many thousands of customers had been put back a year in starting fields of this remarkable berry; for after watching it to the end of the fruiting season it was **my deliberate judgment that the CLYDE Strawberry was so far ahead of any Strawberry now known, or ever known, that were its merits once fully understood, it would be impossible to produce plants fast enough to supply the demands of planters!**

Two large fields of Clyde were put out for plant propagation—one on medium, sandy soil, and the other on heavy, moist loam; such growth of plant and such health of foliage I have never seen before in all the hundreds of varieties and millions of plants I have cultivated during a life-time of berry growing. Get in mind the very finest bed of Strawberry plants you ever saw, and I guarantee, could you have seen my Clyde beds as they went into winter quarters, you would have said **CLYDE IS SO FAR AHEAD** that there is simply no comparison.

Greenville is now well known the country over as a healthy plant of more than ordinary vigor; here with me it ranks with the best. Last season my best fields of it were alongside my poorest bed of Clyde. The field was photographed just to show the great difference in favor of Clyde. Look at it on page 7; did you ever see such a mat of plants?

Where rows had been set $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart only five months before, they were thickly matted, 3,000 plants or more to the square rod, and standing 10 inches or more in height, and not even one spot of rust or blight as large as a pin-head anywhere to be found! It was a Strawberry lawn!

As to the fruit itself, huge berries piled one upon the other in greatest profusion everywhere; great big, rollicking fellows, as perfect in form as the small end of a hen's egg; the most uniformly symmetrical lot of berries I have ever seen, with not one single small or imperfect berry from beginning to end of the season. Clear, light scarlet color; beauties in every way, except possibly a little too light in color to suit some tastes. Moderately firm and of fine quality; not the perfect berry by any means, but oh! such an improvement over all others now known, that it may well be styled as—

**CLYDE, the one great Business Strawberry,
Basket-filler, money-catcher, debt-destroyer and family provider.**

THE VALUABLE POINTS OF CLYDE STRAWBERRY.

Plant of tremendous vigor.	No irregular berries.
Cleanest and most healthy foliage; never any rust.	Equal in form to Cumberland.
Heavy root system.	Equal in color to Manchester.
Resists drouth on account of its habit of deep rooting.	Larger in size than Greenville.
Thrives equally well on very light or quite dry soil.	Will yield five times as many large, perfectly-formed berries to the acre than any berry that can be named.
A perfect bloomer.	Of light scarlet color—never has a hint of dullness.
Most productive Strawberry known; yields two or three times as much as any other perfect bloomer.	In the basket it catches the eye.
	In the market it opens the pocket-book wide.
	In the home it is perfection.

Then plant of the CLYDE, make money, grow fat, and be happy.

Reports of Experts as to how CLYDE Behaves in Other States.

CLYDE in Pennsylvania—

"CLYDE.—Season medium; perfect in flower, berries large to medium, very firm; scarlet in color; fine flavor; plant resembles Haverland a

little. They are larger, and stool like Parker Earle; roots run down deep for moisture; very productive. This berry is bound to be a standard variety."

PRIZE BERRIES

are Clyde, Isabella, Bismarck and Mary, and even these want the right man or woman back of them to show their very best.

CLYDE in Massachusetts—

"The Clyde is the best berry, new or old, that I have grown. The plant is perfection, and the berries are large and lots of them. They are of perfect form, conical, firm, of good, but not best, quality. It has a strongly staminate blossom, and I think that I can truthfully say that it will bear more fruit than any variety on earth."

CLYDE in Virginia—

"This year Clyde seems to do better than ever—simply wonderful. The only reason we can assign for its doing better this year than some others, is that the soil was not so rich. It seems to be a berry that requires poorer soil than most varieties."

CLYDE in Michigan—

Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, 1893, says: "Clyde (b).—First ripe fruits June 21; crop at best June 24–26: fruit large to medium in size, round conical or broad conical; bright dark scarlet color; productiveness, 9.8; quality, 8.5; firmness, 9.8; plants remained healthy, and crop held out well to close of season; the plants are productive and the berry

firm; one of the most promising of the new varieties." Report further says: "Among varieties possessing points of excellence superior to those of average berry, and which seems desirable of a place among the best, Clyde stands first on the list."

CLYDE in Canada—

From Rev. E. B. Stevenson, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 10, 1895: "Clyde did the best by far of the 150 varieties I fruited. It came through the week of a heavy frost, and the hot, dry fruiting time, we had it 96 in the shade for a week. It dried up several kinds of fruit, plants and all, but never a wilt to the Clyde. It is a grand dry weather berry. There is, as you know, not a trace of rust or spot of disease on the plants. Its strong deep roots enable it to stand the heat and dry weather."

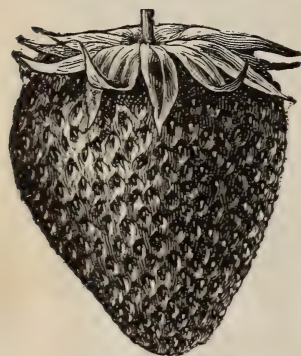
CLYDE in Maryland—

A grower who has fruited Clyde two years says: "Productive as Crescent, large as Bubach, a week earlier and much firmer. Plant a perfect bloomer and no sign of any disease; roots deep and stands drought best of any Strawberry I know."

50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$3.50 per 500, \$5 per 1,000.

Book orders for CLYDE the day you get this Catalogue. You cannot afford to miss it through delay, and my prices are away below most others.

BERLIN. I have not fruited this variety, yet next to Clyde, it is the best grower and most



COLUMBIAN.

healthy plant I have. It is an imperfect bloomer, and said to resemble Bubach. Crawford's Strawberry report for 1895 says: "I believe the Berlin is just what the introducer claims. The plant is a thrifty grower of the Bubach type, and produces dark red berries of enormous size, holding the fruit well up from the ground. It has a pistillate blossom and is a prolific plant maker; berries large as Bubach and as solid as Wilson." 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN. Some one has called this a "perfect-blooming Crescent," yet it is far better than that. While plant has the old-time Crescent vigor, it is a much more stocky grower, with broader foliage and heavier leaf and fruit stalks; does not set quite as many berries as the Crescent, but they are much larger; the same color and far better in quality, and in the four years I have fruited it, has turned more money per acre than Crescent. Roundish conical and moderately firm; suited to light or medium soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

CRESCENT. Probably no berry since the best days of the old Wilson has been such a general favorite as Crescent; plants slender, but of tremendous vigor and health, always mats plants too thickly. Imperfect bloomer; one of the best for light, thin soils. Very productive of medium to small, light scarlet berries, of medium firmness and fair quality. Inclined to overbear, and so berries run quite small at later pickings; often called the "Poor Man's Berry," as it will persist in fruiting even under great neglect. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

CHARLES DOWNING. Probably no berry has ever held its place so long as a choice family or fancy market variety. Some of our New England markets still quote it at a higher price than any others in its season. Plant of only moderate vigor, somewhat inclined to rust, fairly productive of medium size, conical, light red berries, often light on shady side. Mild, sweet flavor, with not as much character as the more acid berries. It has a taste pleasing to most people, and always has been a great family favorite. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

IT'S AMUSING,

once or twice each year, to get complaints of having sent out "old plants;" the complainant often claims to have "handled Strawberry plants many years and knows an old plant when he sees it," which proves to me that it may be possible to know some things that are not so. Strawberry beds are all renewed each year; I never have any old beds, and could not supply old plants, even if they were wanted.

NO MATTER how far from other markets you may be, the most appreciative and high-priced market is right at home. See that the family has a full supply.

DAYTON. Tall-growing, healthy plant of great vigor; perfect bloomer. Moderately productive of large to very large, conical berries, of light scarlet color; pleasant, sweet flavor, that makes it most acceptable as a family berry, while its large size, for so early a berry, commands for it high prices in any market. Likes medium sand loam best. 25c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

GIANT. This perfect bloomer is only a moderate plant maker. Plants are stocky, with broad, tough, light green leaves. Just the heavy kind of plants that one knows at a glance will produce large, showy berries. Only moderately productive of light scarlet berries of mammoth size and perfect globular form, of a mild, pleasant subacid flavor. No bed of fancy show berries is complete without the Giant. Thrives on any but very light dry soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

GREENVILLE. A thrifty grower and a moderate plant maker; foliage dark green, healthy, slightly curled; imperfect blossom. Very productive of large, roundish berries, a few of largest slightly flattened; glossy crimson, with bright yellow seeds; flesh medium red. Each plant sends

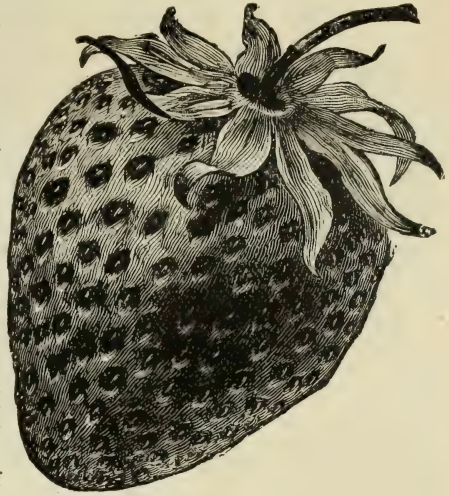
up several fruit-stalks, and the berries on each one of them ripen at the same time; moderately firm, and of a rich, spicy flavor. One of the very best all-round berries, now well tested; enormously productive. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

GANDY. A fine, large, late, perfect-flowering variety, that never wears itself out in overbearing. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

HAVERLAND. Thrifty plants, medium green foliage, imperfect blossoms; very productive of conical berries of dull scarlet color, with neck; yellow seeds; pink flesh, sweet and insipid in flavor. For medium and light soils this is a very profitable early market variety. Berries are uniform in size and shape, and show off well in the basket. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



GREENVILLE.



DAYTON.

ISABELLA.

Through very favorable reports from a number of friends, I was able to speak strongly of this superb market berry last season, and when I came to fruit it on quite an extended scale, was glad to find it had not been overestimated. The plant is a healthy, vigorous grower, somewhat of the Greenville type, yet having taller fruit and leaf stalks. Foliage dark green, showing a little curl late in season. A thrifty plant maker, crowding rather too much if all are allowed to grow. It is a perfect-blooming variety, productive of large to very large rich, dark, glossy red berries; obtuse conical in shape; firm and solid; somewhat acid, but of rich, high flavor.

For the family supply, or markets that like dark glossy red berries, Isabella stands near the head of the list. It ripens late, and prolongs the market supply till a time when better prices prevail. One grower who has tested it several years says it is "late, large and fine as Gandy, and four times as productive." I cannot recommend it for light, dry, sandy soil, but for any other I confidently recommend it as one of the very few extra choice Strawberries. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

EYE CATCHERS

are Clyde, Isabella, Mary and Bismarck Strawberries. Markets pay big for them, too.



ISABELLA.

IDEAL. Have not fruited this promising new berry, but the plant is such a fine, healthy grower, that I have faith in it, and shall plant it freely in the spring. In Delaware and Maryland, where it has been longest in fruiting, it is said to be "Ideal in every respect; in form no berry could be more perfect, and its uniformity is certainly very remarkable. We know of no other berry so regular. In color it is just right, having the same dark red color that distinguishes the Wilson when it colors up right, as it rarely does now; flesh as rich red all through as on the outside; of very high flavor, with a firmness unusual among berries of its large size; calyx large and showy. A strong staminate of productive habit and robust, healthy growth." Medium season. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.



IDEAL.

LOVETT. Very vigorous plant, rich dark, glossy foliage, perfect blossoms; very productive of medium sized, roundish conical, dull crimson berries, with light-red flesh; some specimens quite dark red all the way through; subacid, without flavor. One-half larger and more productive than Crescent. Somewhat of the old

Wilson type, and one of the best to take its place. A valuable all-round market berry. As it is such a strong bloomer, it is superb for planting with almost any of the imperfect-flowering varieties. 25 cts. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

DO YOU KNOW ISABELLA

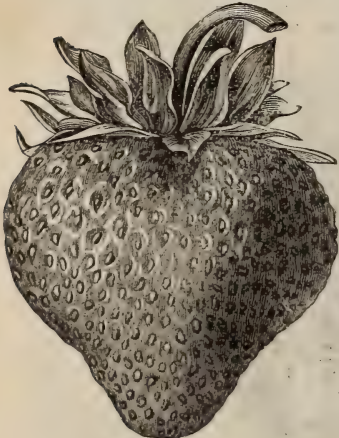
is the largest, most productive, latest, richest, dark red Strawberry now known?

MICHEL'S EARLY. A great plant maker—overcrowds itself; perfect bloomer; bears medium roundish, conical, light scarlet berries of good quality. If grown in hills or kept well thinned out in matted beds it is very

productive and berries are large. The best extra early we have if its surplus plants are treated as weeds. Suited to light or medium soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



LEADER.



LOVETT.

by many to be superior to the Downing, of which it is said to be a seedling. Thrives well on almost any soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 100.

My Strawberry list ought to be appreciated for its few varieties. I've tried hundreds, and I'm showing you the best only.

MARSHALL and TIMBERELL, in their general failure throughout the country by rust and blight, are instances of how Strawberries may have remarkably strong points of value in a few favored localities and still be worthless for general culture. I cannot advise my customers to attempt to grow either of these when there are so many better and more reliable ones to be had.

MINER. An old standby as a family variety. A medium robust plant, moderately free runner, perfect blooms; productive of medium to large, dull red, obtuse conical berries, often with surface somewhat corrugated; of mild subacid flavor, that is greatly appreciated by those who know it best. Thought

WHEN IN DOUBT

consult Hale; he grows more fruit for market than any other nurseryman, and ought to know about varieties that pay to plant.

MARY. A stocky growing, imperfect-flowering plant of more than ordinary vigor. Not an over free plant maker, but still always set enough for best fruitage. Very productive of extra large, rich, dark, glossy red berries.



MARY.

Broadly conical in shape; firm and solid, no irregular or mis-shapen berries, as is often with such large berries. I have had grand returns from the Mary on quite light, sandy, loamy soil. Still, it belongs to a type that requires a deep, rich, moist loam, or even heavy clay to do its best. In the scramble for newer varieties its merits have been greatly overlooked; it certainly is one of the few extra choice ones. A field of alternate rows, Isabella and Mary, would make a show of size, color and yield that would be difficult to match. 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. per 50, \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

ORIOLE. Makes a very fine plant here. Not yet fruited, so I give introducer's description. "An extra early berry; it is also a large berry, the average measurement being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the berry and 4 inches around; no immense overgrown specimens, and almost no small or unshapely berries among them. Very productive, second to none in yield; its beautiful deep red color, with bright colored seeds standing well out on the surface, firm, dark red flesh

I RATHER THINK THAT HALE

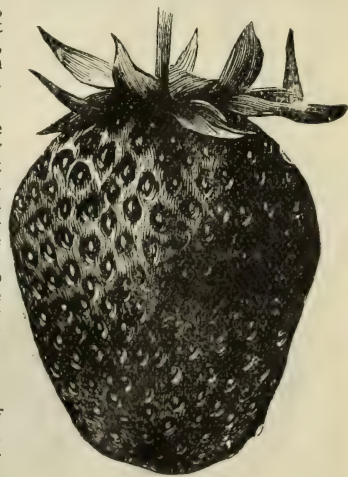
is the only plant man in America who has growing in his own home grounds every Strawberry plant he offers for sale, and digs them fresh for each and every order.

and a rich aromatic flavor distinctly its own, make this the most desirable berry for its money value in market that we have ever seen. There are many fine berries that ripen after the market is full and the price way down, but this variety, while equal or superior to them in other respects, ripens most of its crop before its competitors have given their first picking. Plant strong and healthy, somewhat after the Burbach type, though plants are produced more freely. Blossom imperfect, with some stamens partially developed." 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

PRINCETON CHIEF. A tall, very luxuriant grower, with broad, dark green foliage. Perfect blossoms; very productive of medium to large, rich, glossy dark red berries, which are produced on tall, stout fruit-stalks that always hold them well up from the ground, so that there are seldom any dirty or mussed berries, even after heavy showers, when there is no mulch under them. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

PARKER EARLE. This perfect-blooming extra late variety is particularly adapted to hill culture, as it is a variety that makes but few runners, the original plant stooling out into a great bog-like hill, that at bearing season throws up a great number of strong fruiting stalks, every one of which will be heavily loaded with medium to large-sized, rich, crimson, conical berries with neck; very firm, and one of the latest to ripen. A tremendously productive variety, often 500 to 600 berries on a single plant; but to develop them to perfection requires very rich, deep soil, with an abundance of plant food and moisture. No use to attempt to grow Parker Earle on thin, light soil; this variety makes so few runners that plants can never be sold as cheap as some others. 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. per 50, \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

PRINCESS. A very rank, thrifty-growing plant, with medium green foliage, imperfect flower; very productive of roundish, somewhat flattened berries of rather dull, medium scarlet color; pink flesh; very rich and sweet, and exceedingly spicy-flavored. Berries average large to very large, ripen early and continue a good while in fruiting. Perhaps



PARKER EARLE.

ISABELLA WANTS A MAN who appreciates a fancy Strawberry, and will feed and cultivate for a 500-bushel-per-acre crop.

With soil and moisture right, **SHE WILL DO THE REST.**

there is no very large berry of great productiveness that can approach the Princess in high quality; it is, therefore, of its season, the leading fancy market and family berry. Princess is as good as the best, and in some respects better. No family list is complete without it. A bed of these pollenized with Clyde will furnish a rich feast through a long season. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



PRINCESS.

ductiveness. Anyone who was ever satisfied with Crescent would be more than happy with a bed of Sunrise. Extra early; suited to any soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

SHARPLESS IMPROVED. A seedling of Sharpless, almost identical with its parent in plant growth, foliage and bloom. In fruitage it is rather more productive; berries very large, broadly conical, like the very best specimen of Sharpless, but seldom ill-shapen, like its parents—therefore thought to be more valuable, as color, texture and quality of fruit is the same. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

TUBBS. A perfect blooming variety of the Wilson type. This comparatively new variety, in the vigor and freshness of its youth produced berries in quantity, size, color, solidity and richness that rivalled the Wilson in its best days, and in Maryland, where it is best known, it is being largely planted as a shipper. It certainly is worthy of trial, when plenty of firm, dark colored berries are desired under a system of "rough and ready" culture. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

TENNESSEE. A seedling of Crescent crossed with Sharpless, clearly showing parentage of both. Perfect-flowering, vigorous, stocky plant, healthy in every way.



TUBBS.

SHARPLESS. This "old-timer," as the standard big Strawberry for general culture, still holds first place on many soils, and while many of the newer berries will yield a greater number of extra large, perfectly-formed berries, if one wants to work for the very largest, regardless of shape or irregularities, Sharpless will generally head the list. Stocky plant; light green, broad foliage; perfect bloomer. No use to plant on thin, dry soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

SUNRISE. A very vigorous growing plant of the Crescent type, although having broader, thicker leaves; imperfect blossoms; wonderfully productive of medium-sized, obtuse conical berries; dark glossy scarlet, with white flesh; moderately firm, subacid, of high flavor. Fully as productive as and averaging one-third larger than Crescent. Came to us without flourish of trumpets, but for five years now has proved itself a wonder of pro-



SUNRISE.

Very productive of medium to large, bright scarlet berries of handsome appearance and fine quality; ripens medium to early. Is a fine market or family berry, thriving well on quite light, dry soil; deservedly popular. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

WARFIELD. This is one of the free-growing plant makers that is luxuriant in any soil, and usually so thickly mats itself as to crowd out almost any hope of abundant fruitage of large berries among its mass of tough, hardy foliated plants; but when plants are not allowed to over-crowd, this hardy, imperfect-blooming variety is among the most productive; berries medium size, roundly conical, rich, dark red color all the way through; very firm, and a good shipper. In size, form, color and shipping qualities, closely resembles the old Wilson's Albany when at its best. In many market sections of the west, Warfield heads the list as the most profitable and reliable Strawberry. Prof. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, reports for 1896, that Warfield is the most productive of 150 varieties tested. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



A \$100,000 PICTURE,

once painted, should last many lifetimes, always the same; while on the fruit farm one has the chance for beautiful, ever-changing pictures, of a value beyond measure in cash to the cultivator who has eye and soul open to receive them. HALE FURNISHES THE MATERIAL to start these pictures, AND CAN SHOW SAMPLES that "millions" cannot buy.

RASPBERRIES.

AS THE glory of the delicious strawberries begin to fade from our fields, gardens and markets, Raspberries, with their greater solidity of character and more fixed and certain habits of fruitage, begin to greet us in their various shades of color, from brightest carmine to golden yellow and royal purple; each variety with characteristics of size, form, color and time of ripening so distinct as to give each its special place both in our grounds and affections.

The smaller extra early red or black varieties begin to ripen a week before the later varieties of strawberries are gone, while the great, luscious red, black, purple or yellow fellows extend the season fully six weeks, especially if a rather moist westerly or northerly situation can be had for the planting of the later kinds.

Some of the blackcaps and a few of the extra early red Raspberries thrive fairly well on quite dry, sandy soils, but the medium and later varieties, with strong-growing plants, do best on heavy loam or good clay soil. Natural grass land usually has a good Raspberry soil; I have never known Raspberries to fail on soil where the best English grasses grew to perfection. However, owing to heavy winter freezing and liability of spring frosts, it is rather risky to plant Raspberries in lowland valleys, if more elevated situations can be secured.

Although not as ravenous feeders as strawberries, Raspberries are able to take three meals a day through the growing season, and it pays to see that they have enough; always broadcast fertilizers over the whole ground for their feeding—roots know how to travel, and when tramping for the food you supply, will often find other that is already in the soil. Well-rotted stable manure, supplemented with potash or bone-potash and nitrate of soda, are the cheapest and best sources of food supply.

In planting for field culture, set the more slender growing red varieties and blackcaps $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart each way in check rows, while stronger growing kinds should be set 6 or 7 feet apart, and some experienced growers, whose soil is rich and moist, say 8 feet is better. Planting at liberal distances, I find it is safest and best to put **two plants in each hill**; then there are no missing hills, and the first year's crop is nearly double, after which too much crowding in hills can be checked with the pruning shears. In the family garden, if in a single row, plants need not be set more than 3 feet apart.

MY BABY FARM,

the latest purchase of 100 acres, will be planted with such varieties of trees and plants as I recommend in this Catalogue.

They will thrive in partial shade, and are the one fruit that may be grown on the north or shady side of a fence or building with considerable degree of success.



Spring pruning of Raspberries that were properly pinched back in Summer.

The red and yellow varieties, that are propagated from roots, may be planted either in fall or early spring; but the blackcaps, and others that are propagated from layering the tips, should be planted only in spring. Frequent and thorough cultivation through the growing months of spring and summer are necessary for the strongest cane development, and one must have strong cane growth if most of the largest and perfect fruit is expected. Not more than three to five canes should be allowed to grow in each hill; treat all others as weeds.

In blackcaps, when new growth attains a height of 15 or 18 inches, it should be pinched back; this will cause the plant to throw out many and strong laterals, which should be let to grow at will till early next spring, when these should be pruned back to within 10 to 15 inches of the main stem, which will then be a solid, stocky bush, capable of enormous fruit production. Red and yellow varieties are usually pinched back when $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high and afterward treated much the same as blackcaps, except that in some cold sections they are not pinched back any in summer, but just allowed to grow tall whip canes, which are cut back in spring to 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the claim being that summer pinching back causes the development of so

many side branches that the plant can seldom perfect all the fruit that will set. Most of the varieties generally offered are practically hardy in colder sections of the United States. Dry seasons or early abandonment of culture, that causes very early fall ripening of the canes, unfits the plants for winter tempests; while culture, plenty of moisture and late summer and fall growth strengthen the canes for the battle of winter. Keep the foliage on late in fall if you would have hardy Raspberries, or plants of any kind, for that matter!

SOME GOOD RASPBERRIES . . .

. . . and the Low Prices I sell them for.

If plants are to be sent by mail, add to cost price 10 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, to prepay postage.

RED VARIETIES.

KING. This new candidate for public favor has to commend it a plant of perfect health and moderate vigor; a little more stocky in growth than most of the extra early varieties, and so far as tested, it is perfectly hardy. One of the very earliest to ripen and the largest of any extra early red Raspberry yet offered; beautiful bright red, and fine quality. It ought to be very profitable, for so large and fine a red Raspberry as will ripen with the earliest of blackcaps would surely capture the markets. \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

MILLER. If this thoroughly reliable early red Raspberry had been put on the market at high prices before being fully tested, instead of first winning its way through the fruit markets and many acres in field culture, it would have been caught up as by a whirlwind, for the public have long wanted a productive, large, extra early red Raspberry such as the Miller proves to be. Offered freely at a low price after being thoroughly tested, the public did not at first appreciate its great value. Plant of moderate growth, midway between the small early kinds and the more vigorous Cuthbert; stocky and short-jointed, hardy, and produc-



MILLER.

I DO IT OFTEN

and then wish I had not—plant too much of one kind of fruit. It's better usually to have a variety, to extend season of ripening.



KING. (See page 20.)

tive of medium to large, bright red berries, not so conical as Cuthbert; moderately firm and of excellent flavor. Ripens with the very earliest, and on this account is crowding out all the small varieties, whose only recommendation is their earliness; thrives on quite light dry soil, as well as on that which is heavier. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

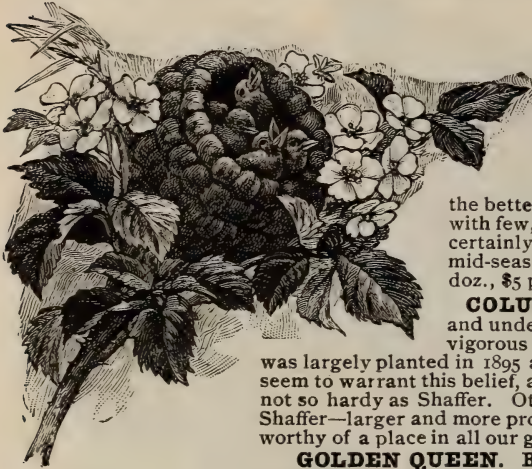
CUTHBERT. Plant vigorous, very prolific; fruit very large, conical, deep red, delicious and firm. Should be planted by everyone, whether they grow fruit for market or family use. Season medium to very late, which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable cultivation in sections where only early ripening is required to make fruit culture profitable. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

SHAFFER. The largest of all the Raspberries, both in cane and fruit, and enormously productive of berries of dull purplish red color, of rich, sprightly flavor, somewhat acid; fine for the table or canning. One of the best for the family garden. On account of its color it is not appreciated in some markets, while in others this variety is steadily growing in favor and proving more profitable every year. There has been a steady increase in demand for Shaffer plants the past five years, which is plain evidence of its popularity. Propagates from layering the tips, the same as the Black-caps, and is evidently a cross between the red and black varieties. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



SHAFFER. (Half size.)

LOUDON. For years Cuthbert has easily held first place as the one best general purpose



LOUDON.

red Raspberry; yet it is a little too tender for northern latitude. Loudon, a seedling of the ironclad Turner, crossed with Cuthbert, is now crowding for first place, and many there be who think it is already won. It is rather more stocky than Cuthbert, but not quite such a rampant grower; canes of purplish red color, quite in contrast to the yellowish brown of Cuthbert. Very productive of extra large, dark red, firm berries, possessing the better qualities of both Cuthbert and Turner, with few, if any, of their marked defects. Loudon certainly is the largest, firmest and best flavored mid-season red Raspberry now well tested. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

COLUMBIAN. Closely resembles the Shaffer, and under the impression that it was of still more vigorous habit and had fruit of greater size, it was largely planted in 1895 and 1896. Last season's fruitage did not seem to warrant this belief, and from some sections it is reported as not so hardy as Shaffer. Others have reported it much better than Shaffer—larger and more prolific. If this be so, it is truly a wonder, worthy of a place in all our grounds. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Berries of largest size, creamy yellow color, firm and solid, and of a rich, sweet flavor, that makes one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy. It is also a superb market berry, its fine appearance commanding for it a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming very popular in the best markets as a fancy fruit. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained with this noble berry. 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

JAPAN WINEBERRY. An interesting novelty for the home grounds, both plant and fruit being highly ornamental. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish red hairs so as to make it appear something like a moss rose. This "burr" soon opens and reveals rich, wine-colored berries of sprightly acid flavor. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

DID YOU EVER

know a family where fruits and flowers were abundant and free, but that seemed a little more lovable and attractive than where the home was barren of these blessings?

bush 5 to 6 feet high, is, early in the season, thickly covered with large white blooms that are very attractive. These are quickly followed by great, sweet, lemon-yellow berries, almost transparent in their clearness of color. The bushes do not die down after fruiting, as do the Raspberries, but continue in fruiting year after year, the same as currants and gooseberries. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the Cuthbert red and one of the Japan species of Raspberries. 25 cts. each, three for 50 cts., \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. This novelty I have not seen in fruiting yet, but consider it has enough promise of value to warrant my planting it out in the home grounds, and at the same time have a few plants for my friends who insist on having all the novelties. It comes from Japan, and is said to be the most beautiful and unique berry of any kind. The root is perennial, throwing up each year many strong branching shoots; the foliage is composed of compound leaves of 5 to 7 leaflets, light green in color; blossoms white, somewhat like small single roses, and very fragrant; berries an inch or more in diameter, somewhat oblong, of a fiery crimson color that sparkles in the sunshine; sweet and melting. The foliage, blossoms and berries make an exceedingly showy plant, especially as they are continuous in blooming and fruitage from June till frost comes in fall. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

"The Big Money in Horticulture will always come to the growers of new things."

—N. E. Homestead (Editorial), Jan. 2, 1897.

(RASPBERRIES)

THE NIGGERS.

(BLACKCAPS)

Down South, where the black population, commonly known as "niggers," are in the majority, they are our most faithful and trusted orchard and nursery workers, quickly understanding the arts of budding, grafting and pruning, and upon the whole better hands at the plow and cultivator than any white laborers I have ever seen, North or South. Happy, contented, faithful friends—you can there depend upon the southern black man every time. So it is with the **BLACKCAPS** or "niggers" among Raspberries; not quite so brilliant or showy, perhaps, as the red and yellow varieties, but steady plodders that have a habit of "getting there" on almost any soil. Not gross feeders, they are easily grown, yield prodigiously, can be shipped long distances, and always sell at paying prices. My list of varieties is a very select one, named in order of ripening.

SOUHEGAN. The standard for earliness, hardness and productiveness. Fruit jet black, rich and sweet. Valuable for family use or market. Old reliable. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

PALMER. A cross between Souhegan and Gregg; it loses none of the earliness of the former, while gaining much in size from the Gregg, which is a strong point in its favor. Canes a little more vigorous and branching than Souhegan; hardy and extremely productive; berries large, very solid, compact-grained; rich, glossy black; rather more sprightly flavored than most blackcaps. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 500, \$10 per 1,000.

EUREKA. This is one of the newer ones, for which great claims are made from a number of experiment stations, when it had been well tested. Strong, stocky, free-branching canes, hardy and healthy; the claims for it are that it is as early as Palmer, large as Gregg, and as productive as both combined; better quality than either, holds its size to end of the season, and is a good keeper. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

KANSAS. This most rampant grower of all the blackcaps is everywhere considered the one best blackcap of midseason. Next to Gregg, it is the heaviest grower of all, branches freely, and is healthy and hardy; productive of very large, glossy, jet black berries of excellent quality. No one will make a mistake in planting Kansas, whether for home use or market. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

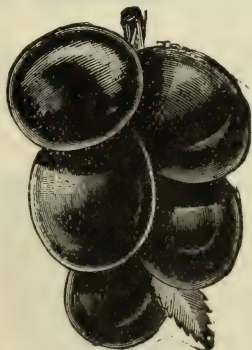
HILLBORN. Closely follows

Kansas, and is well worthy so to do. It originated in Canada, and the best horticulturists there maintain its superiority; in plant vigor, hardness, productiveness, size and color of berry, it closely resembles Kansas, but it ripens a little later and has a longer fruiting season. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.


GREGG. This is the extra big late blue-black fellow. Heavy-growing canes that branch but sparingly; not quite hardy; productive of very large, firm, black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Not so attractive as the jet black varieties, but size, late ripening and good qualities make it a favorite. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



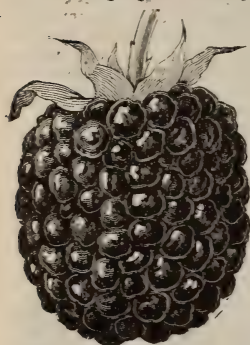
KANSAS.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN
CHERRY.**The Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.**

We believe this is a valuable fruit, to be grown as currants are, the trees being very dwarf, seldom growing over 4 feet high. The fruit is as large as the Early Richmond or Morello Cherries, and does not ripen until very late. The tree itself is very ornamental, and is perfectly hardy. Chas. E. Pennock, of Colorado, says: "It is the most productive fruit of which I have any knowledge. I have picked 16 quarts off a 3-year-old bush. In flavor it is akin to the sweet Cherries. It has never been affected by insects, black-knot or other diseases." 25 cts. each, five for \$1, \$2 per doz., \$7 per 50, \$12 per 100; a few extra-heavy, 3 to 4-foot size, at 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

 I am confident my stock of this fruit are the largest and best-rooted of any ever offered.

BLACKBERRIES.



ERIE.

To keep up the family fruit supply, the market wagon on the move, and money coming in through a longer season, Blackberries closely follow the raspberries; in fact, the earlier varieties will be on before the last of the raspberries have departed. Just how satisfactory and profitable they may be depends on local conditions. They are persistent growers, and thrive well on almost every variety of soil, except that which is very wet. The best standard varieties are hardy and always productive. They require much the same treatment and general methods of culture as do the red raspberries, except that they will thrive on much lighter and poorer soil, and while they respond liberally to more generous treatment, soil that is made very rich is liable to force too strong a cane growth, and bring a consequent loss of fruitage. Having tested nearly every known variety, I can recommend only a few as thoroughly reliable for northeastern sections of the United States.

When to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. per 50, and 50 cts. per 100 to the prices affixed.

SNYDER. The one great Blackberry for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill, even in the northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS. A grand berry for the family garden, especially at the north, as it is perfectly hardy; strong, vigorous; canes free from thorns; fruit of good size and fine flavor; ripens medium to late, and continues in bearing for a long time, often into September; productive under high culture, but will not thrive on dry, thin soil and with the slovenly culture so often given to the Blackberry. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

ERIE. We have been growing this berry for some years. It is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any Blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the largest size, coal-black, firm and solid, that sell in the markets at highest prices; fine form, and ripen early. Is being extensively planted, both in family and market gardens. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

DON'T KILL WEEDS

with the idea that it's "all death to die;" it is culture we are after, and weeds are only stimulants to better culture.

MINNEWASKA. This new berry has now been fully tested here. It is a vigorous plant, perfectly hardy; enormously productive of extra large, fine fruit, that ripens extremely early. A great market variety for the north. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

ELDORADO. This is one of the newer varieties of decided merit. In plant growth it is one of the medium-sized, stocky class, branching quite freely, even when the main cane is not pinched back. Apparently as hardy as Snyder; very productive of medium large, jet black, soft, melting berries, without any hard center core, and of such sweet, rich flavor that I am inclined to think it will prove the most acceptable table Blackberry of any we have. I cordially recommend it. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

AGAWAM. Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthful and very productive. An eminent small-fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Who is there, after eating the wild Dewberry or our fields, who has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation! Now we have it in Lucretia. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is often 1 1/2 inches long by an inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family, as hardy as the Snyder and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry. Its great profusion of large, showy, white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Any collection of fruits will be incomplete without the Lucretia, and, ripening, as it does, before any other Blackberry, it must prove extremely profitable as a market berry, especially at the north. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; extra strong plants, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

CURRENTS.

None of the small fruits are so easily grown as Currants, for they will thrive and fruit fairly well year after year, even without any cultivation whatever; while with liberal culture and good feed it is astonishing to note their inclination to yield abundantly of their ruddy bunches of sprightly berries. While they prefer a deep, moist, loam soil, they will thrive upon any that is tillable, and may be planted in fall or early spring. For a single row in the limited family garden plot, they may be planted as closely as 3 or 3½ feet apart; for field culture where liberal culture is to follow, in check rows 5 x 5 feet is none too far apart. A field once established will fruit annually for many years, and as a staple farm crop yields as many bushels per acre as corn, yet is worth from four to six times as much in any market. Pinching back the new wood in May or June when it has made 4 or 5 inches of growth, tends to the development of most fruit buds. Heavy mulching of the ground about the plants before and during fruiting season increases the size of the fruit. The Currant worm is easily held in check by two or three times dusting the bushes with hellebore when the dew is on; do it **early**—not after he has had a week's picnic on the tender foliage.



Best Tested Varieties.

CHERRY or VERSAILLES, and RED DUTCH. Well known sorts. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

VICTORIA. A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety, that is coming more into favor every year. We think it the **most valuable of any of the older sorts.** 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Has been cultivated for the past ten years alongside all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color rich red. "As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is **equal in size, of better flavor, with much less acid, and five times as prolific**; also, from its peculiar stem, **less expensive to pick.**" It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it. We have picked **clusters 5 inches long, with fruit nearly as large as Delaware grapes.** 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

LEE'S PROLIFIC. By far the best of all the black Currants. Very strong grower; enormously productive; large, long clusters of very large berries of superior quality; ripens extremely early, and yet will remain on the bushes in good order a very long time, giving convenience in marketing. 2-year bushes, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

NORTH STAR. This new Currant is of very vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of thickly set fruit average 4 inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine dessert fruit, and unequalled for jelly. Its large, long clusters can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. It is extremely hardy, easily propagated; bears early. 1-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100; 2-year, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade, they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.

DOWNING. Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong, sharp spines. **Very productive** of large, pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and most reliable of any of our American varieties. 1-year, \$1 per doz.; 2-year, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

SMITH'S IMPROVED. Plant a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny. Very productive of large, yellowish green berries of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. A good block of Smith's and a few plants of each of the others should be in the family garden. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz.; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

I DON'T TRY TO
compete in low prices and
cheap stock; prefer to sell
better stock at fair prices and
have my customers satisfied
and happy.

COLUMBUS. This is a native American seedling of the English type, of large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Plants very strong growers; foliage large and glossy; so far has not shown a trace of mildew. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$2 per six, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

INDUSTRY. Undoubtedly the best English Gooseberry for this country, as it mildews less than any of the others. An enormous cropper of berries of largest size, dark red color and excellent flavor. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PEARL. This new native American seedling is attracting great attention. It has a vigorous, healthy bush, free from mildew and enormously productive. Berries one-half larger than the superb Downing; rich and sweet. Promises to be the greatest of all American Gooseberries. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

I DO NOT DIG PLANTS MYSELF

a month or two ahead, as some do; plants are only dug each day as wanted, and so start off fresh dug stock that ought to grow.

HARDY GRAPES.

The Grape delights in a warm, rich soil and sunny exposure. Plant in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, and vines about the same distance in the row; dig holes large enough to allow spreading all of the roots. Cut back the vines to one or two buds, and plant them so that only one bud will be above ground; fill the hole with finely pulverized earth to which fine-ground bone has been added. Ashes or muriate of potash may be spread on the surface after planting, with good effect. Set a stake by the side of each vine, to tie the young growing wood to; it will be all that is required for the first two years. After that any manner of pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. Yet the finest fruit will come from close pruning. We do not offer a long list of varieties, simply a few of the best new and old ones, that are most likely to give general satisfaction. We can, however, supply any variety wanted at market prices.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Strong-growing, hardy vine; very prolific of medium to large bunches. Berries a little larger than Delaware, pale greenish white; thin skin and fine quality; ripens medium early; fruits superbly when many other fine Grapes fail. One of the very best early Grapes for the family vineyard, 1-year, 35 cts. each; 2-year, 50 cts. each.

BRILLIANT. A strong grower, healthy and hardy; color much resembles Delaware, but bunches and berries are larger; quality good, medium early. A beautiful red Grape. 1-year vines, 75 cts. each; 2-year vines, \$1 each.

CENTENNIAL. A medium large, fine, white Grape, ripening with Concord, and resembling Delaware in flavor. 1-year vines, 50 cts. each; 2-year vines, 75 cts. each.

ESTHER. A medium early, extra large, showy white Grape of fine quality. Thought by many to be the best white Grape known. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.

ROCKWOOD. A healthy, hardy and prolific early black Grape, that ripens with Moore's Early; large size and delicious quality. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.

General List of Grapes.

BRIGHTON. Large, red; excellent quality; very fine; early.

CONCORD. Large, black, good; succeeds everywhere; is a very popular variety, and deservedly so; midseason.

COTTAGE. Large, early, black; excellent quality.

DELAWARE. Medium, light red; delicious; a feeble grower; early.

EARLY VICTOR. Strong grower; berries of medium size; black, very early; more reliable than Jewel.

EATON. Large, black, medium late; showy and fine.

EMPIRE STATE. Medium, white, sweet; vigorous and productive; early.

GERTNER. (Rogers' No. 14.) Bunch and berry large, brilliant red; early; of fine quality.

LADY. Large, white; good quality; good grower; early.

MARTHA. Large, white, foxy; vigorous; midseason.

The above general list comprises the very best for general culture, and while still others might be added for variety, they would not equal those here mentioned. 1-year vines, of any of the above, 15 cts. each, six of any one kind 75 cts., or \$1.25 per doz.; 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, six for \$1.25, \$2 per doz. 100 or 1,000 rates quoted on application.

HARTFORD. Medium, black; very early.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, black; vigorous; very early.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Large, white; fine quality, excellent grower; medium season.

NIAGARA. Large, greenish white; midseason.

POCKLINGTON. Large, whitish amber; a vigorous grower.

SALEM. (Rogers' No. 22.) Bunch and berry large, chestnut colored, of high flavor; ripens with Concord; keeps till December.

ULSTER. Medium, red, productive; very sweet and good.

VERGENNES. Large, red, productive, sweet; long keeper.

WILDER. (Rogers' No. 4.) Large, black; good grower; midseason.

WOODRUFF. Very large, red, showy; vigorous; early.

WORDEN. Resembles Concord; larger, of better quality; early.

WYOMING. Medium, light red; fine; early.



This view, looking west from "The Outlook" on top of Central packing shed in our great Georgia orchard, shows our new railroad, connecting with the main line two miles away, and last car of peaches for the season of 1896 loaded on the siding, ready to go out by special engine. Directly in front is the nursery packing shed, 30 x 100 feet. To the central right, near the grove, can be seen the "Red-Label House," while to the left the great tract of cleared land, over 200 acres in extent, is where many, many thousands of Japan Plums are being planted out while this Catalogue is in preparation.

JAPAN PLUMS.

IF any one has had doubts as to the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the Japan Plums, the season of 1896 has settled these! Here in Connecticut, where the peach crop was practically a total failure, the Japan Plums gave partial crops on many trees, while others were full to bending with luscious fruit, all the more acceptable on account of the scarcity of peaches and other species of Plums.

From Indiana equally favorable reports are sent out, and from cold Iowa, where only very hardy fruits can be depended on, comes word of superb crops of Burbank's Japan Plums. From the experimental grounds of *The Rural New-Yorker* we have the report of six varieties of Japans all making a fine growth, **HALE** best of all; not in the least hurt by frosts, while all the peach trees were more or less killed back. All coinciding facts that show the best Japan Plums to be more hardy and reliable than peaches for cold northern latitudes.

There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century. Trees of tremendous vigor; come into bearing two and three years after planting, and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of nearly three months with a daily supply of most luscious Plums.

Japan Plums rival in beauty of color and deliciousness of flavor the choicest of all Pomona's gifts. The trees grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine, that it is possible to produce these delicious Plums as abundantly and cheaply as our most common apples. So far they seem to thrive equally well on light, dry, or quite heavy, moist soil, if on Plum roots, as they always should be. They are much less liable to the black-knot than the European varieties, and are never seriously injured by the curculio. The earliest varieties ripen in this latitude early in July, and the various kinds extend the season into October. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor for marketing.

A number of our customers have Japan Plum trees, which, the second year from planting, produced fruit which sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost of



In a recent letter to the President of a leading State Horticultural Society,

A Rival Nurseryman Says: "J. H. Hale

is the best informed all-round fruit man in America. His ideas as to cultural methods and varieties are up to date, and presented in a frank way. He will do you good."

the orchard! Think of investing capital where you can get it all back in two or three years, leaving a property worth many times its cost, and increasing yearly!

Another writes: "I sold 20 bushels of Japan Plums from 100 trees, two years planted, at from \$3 to \$7 per bushel, or over \$1 per tree."

The editor of "The Rural New-Yorker" has had trees three years planted produce three bushels of fruit. Even at the low price of \$2 per bushel, \$6 per tree, 250 trees would give \$1,500 per acre.

Besides the many thousands we have planted in Georgia, we planted over 2,000 Japans here at the Connecticut farms last season, and will plant many more this coming season—which shows my great faith in them as profitable market fruits.

I only offer for sale the Japan Plums I myself plant for family use or profit.

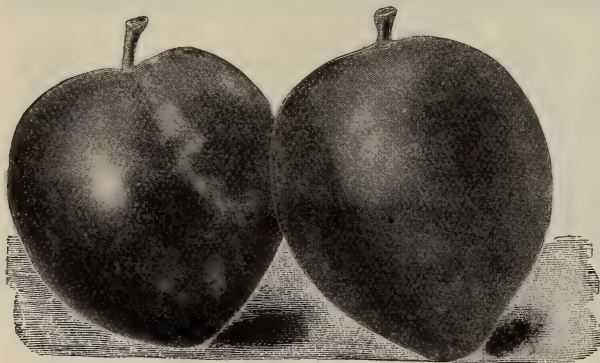
PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED:

Extra rees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

No. 1 trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Second-size trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

WILLARD. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm white flesh, freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked. Not so good in quality as some of the late varieties, but its extreme earliness gives it great value at the north as a market variety.



RED JUNE, EXACT NATURAL SIZE.

RED JUNE. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. When a little better known, likely to be in great demand for orchard planting. Extra, 75c. each, \$6 per doz.; No. 1, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

BERCKMANS. (Sweet Botan.) Medium to large; ripens just ahead of Abundance; color deep blood-red; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; excellent quality. One of the best, and should be on every list. Very valuable for a near market. Known in many sections as Abundance, but is far better than that variety.

ABUNDANCE. Medium in size (or large when thinned); varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed, the point often oblique; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red, or in some specimens nearly uniformly bluish-red on the exposed side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, of good quality when well ripened; cling. A strong-growing, upright tree, with rather narrow leaves and a decided tendency to overbear. This is the best known of all Japanese Plums in the north. Season August 5 to 15.

NORMAND. Strong, upright-growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; free-stone; small pit. Ripens just after Abundance; valuable for family or fancy market.

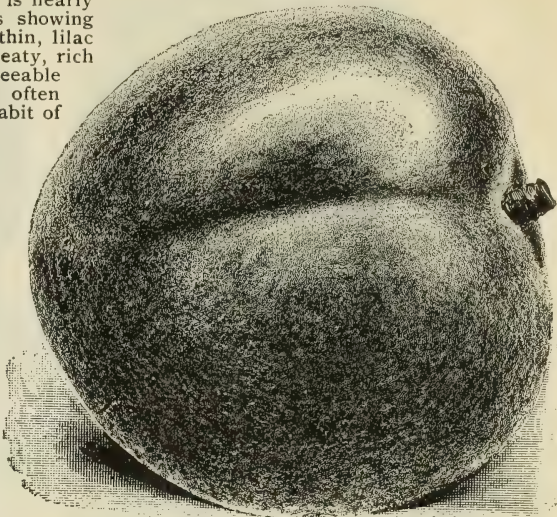
JUICY. This cross between the Japan Abundance and Robinson, the best of all our native American species, gives Juicy a parent and character that ought to be of value. Tree of dwarfish, spreading habit, a late bloomer, and as early and free a bearer as either of its parents; fruit as large as Abundance; skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet. A beautiful Plum; melting, juicy flesh and fine quality. The few trees of Juicy I have to offer are all trimmed, ready for planting. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



NORMAND.

BURBANK. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin, lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree usually vigorous, often low-spreading, except in its sprawling habit of growth, with strong shoots and large, rather broad leaves; resembles Abundance both in fruit and tree; fruit averages larger and of better quality, and is rather handsomer. Season Aug. 15 to 25.

WICKSON. This is another of Burbank's creations, and the largest of all Plums. Tree a good grower, of vase-like form, an early and productive bearer. In several sections of the United States grafts set in 1895 fruited in 1896, showing superb specimens of fruit almost as large as turkey's eggs. From time fruit is half-grown till nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and color up almost as well as though left on the tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet and delicious; season just following Burbank. Trees of Wickson I offer are all pruned, ready for planting. No. 1 stock, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



WICKSON, NATURAL SIZE.

CHABOT. Medium to large, oblong conical; orange-yellow, overlaid with light cherry-red, darker on sunny side, the orange color showing through the red in minute dots; flesh yellow, sweet, and excellent in quality; a superb Plum in every way. The tree is a strong, upright, spreading grower, and very productive. Evidently this is the true name of one of the very best of the Japans, that has been widely disseminated under at least three other names—Yellow Japan, Bailey, and Chase. Ripens here early in September. See price, page 28.

♦ HALE PLUM

When Burbank, the famous originator of new varieties, succeeded in fruiting many thousands of Japan seedlings and crosses with our native American varieties, three or four were selected out of over 20,000 as being of great value. Samples of the fruit were sent out for testing, and it was my privilege to test these specimens along with the most expert judge of Japan fruits in America. The most beautiful Plum in the collection proved also the most delicate in pulp texture, and by far the best in quality. In fact, it was so incomparably better than any other Plum known that I decided to buy control of the original tree, and so have the first orchard in America of this finest of all Plums. That first tree cost \$500 cash; from it thousands have been propagated and planted in our own orchards, and I now have trees to spare for the comfort and adornment of home grounds and for planting other orchards, at a price so low for a rare new fruit as to place them within reach of all. **Hale Plum** is the most vigorous tree of all the Japans, an upright, compact grower, that requires an annual thinning out of the head for best results of fruitage. Besides an abundance of fruit-buds all over the tree, there are numerous short fruit spurs all through the inside of the tree head, and should spring frost ever come when trees were in bloom, there are enough of fruit-buds on these inside spurs to give a full crop, even though all on the outside be killed! This strong point in the **Hale** is not possessed by any other of the Japans, and ought to insure its fruitage in years when most others fail. To a gentleman in Pennsylvania, **Luther Burbank** recently wrote: "**Hale Plum** will yield enough fruit to suit anybody, and every season, too!" Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry-red. Superb in quality; fully equal to Imperial Gate; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September.

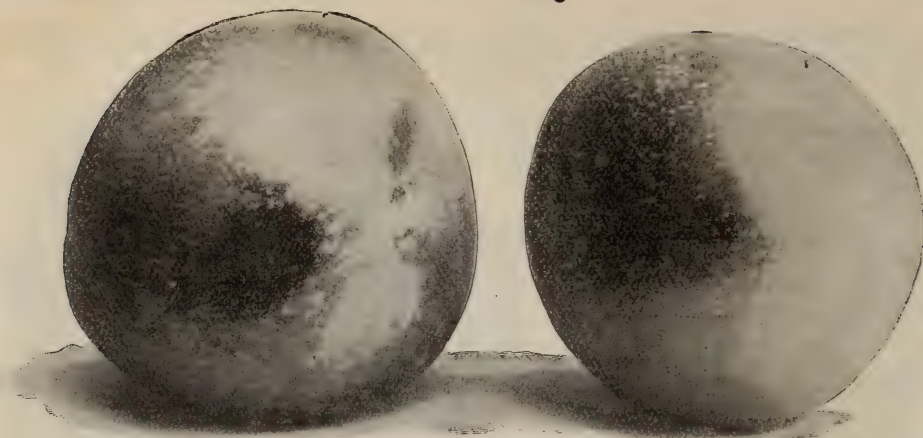
Prof. L. H. Bailey, the highest American authority on Japan Plums, in *Cornell Bulletin*, 106, January, 1896, "Revised Opinions of the Japan Plums," says of the **Hale Plum**:

"A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red, with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid, peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by **Luther Burbank**. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japan Plums."

This is strong testimony as to the superior quality of the **Hale Plum**—"the best in quality

CUTE YANKEES

are the first to catch on to the new fruits that are "money-makers." Perhaps this is one reason why the savings banks in "Yankee Land" show greater deposits than those in any other section of the United States.



of all Japan Plums." Luther Burbank, in a letter to us, says: "No one who has ever tested the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior to Hale."

Imperial Gage may approach, but cannot surpass it in deliciousness of flavor. It is beautiful in appearance, will keep two or three weeks after being picked, and, best of all, it comes late, just after the rush of peaches and other Plums is all over, and will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit.

Settled Facts about the HALE PLUM.

Strongest-growing tree known—HALE.

Hale fruits as freely as a crab-apple.

Most beautiful of all Plums—HALE.

Hale is of superior quality; better than best.

To be sure of Plums every year, plant Hale.

HALE Plums ripen at a season when good fruits are scarce.

Fancy markets pay big prices for such fruits as HALE.

Hale Plum color, beauty and superior flavor suits the family.

It's an "eye-catcher" in market, is the Hale.

HALE is the most promising tree fruit now known.

I grow fruit for profit, have been at it all my life, and I think I know a good thing when I see it; that's why I paid \$500 for my one first tree of Hale Plum. I have propagated it freely, and can now sell trees of any size at \$1 each; small, 1 to 1½-foot trees by mail free to any part of the United States, \$1 each; 2½ to 3½-foot trees, just right for express, \$1 each; 5 to 6-foot trees, thoroughly first-class, \$1 each; some extra trees, 8 feet and up, same price if packed with other stock of value; if in separate package, \$1.25 each.

SATSUMA. Fruit very large, nearly globular ("Broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep."—*Bailey*); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, good quality; cling. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition after being picked. A grand market sort. Coming in, as it does, after all the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a more than ready market. We are each year more impressed with its great value as a market Plum. It is excellent for preserving, and a grand keeper for retail trade. See price, page 28.

From J. L. Normand's List of Plum Novelties I offer:

"WHITE KELSEY. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white, when ripe; does not rot before maturity, like the Kelsey, and is much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor.

"YEDDO. Much like White Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but is of a deeper yellow color; 10 days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored Plum.

"MIKADO. A very large Plum, of greenish yellow color; nearly round; very little suture; a very rapid grower; more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence; ripens 15 days after Yeddo."

Trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

PEACHES.

ALL through the north Peaches are being planted extensively, possibly in too great quantities for most profitable results a few years later. Sure it is, that, best cared-for orchards, planted with most healthy trees, and of varieties most suited to local conditions, are the only ones from which to expect satisfactory returns.

So great has been the demand for our Georgia-grown trees, free from every taint of yellows, that I am nearly all sold out before issuing this Catalogue, and those wanting trees for fall of '97 or spring of '98 will do well to place orders early. What few Georgia trees I have here still unsold can be supplied at an advance of 25 per cent over prices here quoted for best northern-grown trees, which have been budded on stocks grown from selected southern pits, and budded with selected buds from healthy trees of such varieties as long experience has shown to be best for northern latitudes.

Extra-early Peaches suit the family, and coin money in the markets.

◆ TRIUMPH.

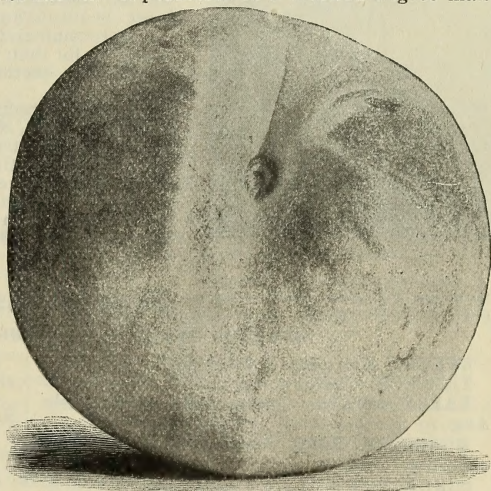
This new, extra-early Yellow Peach is one of many seedlings originated by an old-time Michigan Peach grower of wide experience, and is evidently a cross between Alexander and Hill Chili, two of the most hardy varieties known. It possesses in a marked degree many of the valuable characteristics of both parents, with none of their imperfections.

Triumph makes a very strong growth, blooms late, has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer. Two-year-old trees, season of 1895, produced over half a bushel of fruit per tree. Fruit of large size, with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, showing dark crimson on the sunny side. Flesh bright yellow, and ripens up evenly clear to the pit. Not thoroughly free, yet when fully ripe separates quite readily from the stone, so that it may fairly be classed as a freestone, and better in quality than most yellow Peaches.

Its keeping qualities are remarkable; we have seen specimens sent a thousand miles by mail, and then kept in good condition for several days, and this past season we kept ripe specimens eight days in a warm room during the heat of early July.

An extra-early yellow Peach with so many good points is sure to prove a bonanza of profit to orchardists, and will be in great demand by amateurs.

In the latitude of Central Connecticut, Triumph will ripen about the 20th of July, and proportionately earlier further south.



TRIUMPH.

What some of the highest authorities say of TRIUMPH:

From T. V. Munson, Texas.—"The basket of Triumph Peaches was received, five days after it was shipped, in splendid condition. The fruit is large, a true, yellow-fleshed, close freestone, and the best and handsomest extra-early Peach that I have seen."

From P. J. Berckmans, President American Pomological Society, Augusta, Georgia.—"I received the basket of Triumph Peaches, and also the sample by mail, and beg to thank you. The Peach has many merits, including size, attractive appearance and earliness. Being a yellow-fleshed Peach, it will doubtless bring a good price."

From L. R. Taft, Professor Horticulture, Agricultural College, Mich.—"The Triumph certainly seems far superior to Alexander. Size, color, texture, flavor and the fact that it is a freestone are all in its favor."

Think of a fine, nice, yellow Peach a month earlier than we usually get any good Peaches; is it not a bonanza for the family garden or market orchard?

Extra selected trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$20 per 100; No. 1 trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$6 per 50, \$10 per 100; some lighter sizes at \$7 to \$8 per 100, in large lots for extensive orchard planting.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist, writes: "I have looked Hale's last Catalogue all over, and think it one of the best, if not the best, I ever examined. In the first place, it is all true in word and description; there seems nothing exaggerated about it, and there's fun enough to make it attractive."

◆CONNECTICUT.

check; rich, sweet and high-flavored. Ripens before Early Crawford.

Here in the northeastern section of the United States, where we have occasionally a few warm days in winter with the temperature above 50, and then in 24 hours a drop to 12, 15 and often 20



CONNECTICUT.

Close reproduction of grandfather's fine old yellow Peach, 2-year tree, after pruning.

(New.) A hardy New England seedling that originated here some ten years ago from seed of Pratt pollenized by Hill's Chili. Tree vigorous, hardy, with **frost-proof fruit-buds** of Crosby type. Fruit large, round, deep yellow, with red

below zero, many of the standard varieties of Peaches cannot be depended upon to fruit every year. Often the Crawford and others of that class will be killed two years out of three, and it is highly important to find native varieties with strong constitutions, hardy in wood and fruit-bud, and able to stand these trying conditions of climate without injury. Of well-known varieties, Crosby and Hill's Chili are of this type, fruiting when all others fail; the latter, however, is so uninviting in appearance as not to sell well in market.

In the Connecticut we have tree and fruit-bud vigorous, tough and hardy as Crosby or Hill's Chili. The fruit is of great size, handsome appearance and superior flavor, and ripens the earliest of any large yellow Peach. It is a direct descendent of the "old-time Grandfather's yellow Peaches," so abundant all through Southern New England 50 years ago; **frost-proof**, large, beautiful and high-flavored.

In recommending it to our customers we feel that we are doing much for their good and for the encouragement of the Peach industry in sections where more tender varieties cannot be grown.

1896 saw practically a total failure of the Peach crop in northern New Jersey, New York and all New England, yet "Connecticut" fruited freely, and was the only Peach on exhibition at the summer meeting of the State Pomological Society; superb specimens, 8 inches and more in circumference, were shown by the Hon. J. M. Hubbard, Peach Commissioner of the state. An orchard of Connecticut Peaches would have given a fortune in 1896. Only a few trees for sale at \$1 each, three for \$2.

General List of Best Hardy Peaches.

NAMED IN ORDER OF RIPENING HERE IN CONNECTICUT.

SNEED. Extra early, white flesh. July 20.

TRIUMPH. Extra early, yellow. July 25.

EARLY RIVERS. Creamy white, with blush. Aug. 10.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. White, with rose red covering. Aug. 20.

CONNECTICUT. Large, early, yellow Peach. Aug. 27.

CHAMPION. White, with slight blush. Sept. 1.

Can also supply most other standard varieties. Prices of all except Triumph and Connecticut: Extra-sized trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$6 per 50, \$10 per 100; No. 1 trees, 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 50, \$8 per 100.

Special 1,000 rates quoted on application.

PEARS.

All the leading standard, first-class trees, 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

QUINCES.

Orange, Rhea's Mammoth, Angers, Meech's Prolific and Champion, 50 cts. each, \$20 per 100; extra-sized trees, 75 cts. each, \$35 per 100.

CHERRIES.

Trees of all the leading standard sorts, including both Heart and Bigarreau sections, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

APPLES.

Trees of all the leading standard varieties, 35 cts. each, \$20 per 100. **CRAB APPLES.** Leading standard sorts, 50 cts. each, \$40 per 100.

APRICOTS.

Leading standard varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. **Harris.** Now generally considered the best and most reliable variety for this section of country. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Special quotations on large lots of any fruit trees or plants.

OLDMIXON. Large, white, red on sunny side. Sept. 5.

ELBERTA. Large, yellow, red on sunny side. Sept. 10.

CROSBY. Medium, deep yellow, red on sunny side; hardy. Sept. 15.

STUMP. Large, white, red cheek. Sept. 20.

LATE CRAWFORD. Large, yellow, red cheek. Sept. 20.

FOX. Large, white. Sept. 25.

Is it Possible

to produce the highest types of men and women, loyal and true to the best interests of home and country, in a home where fruits and flowers do not abound?

"First Fruits" of the Garden.

ASPARAGUS.

An early-bird money catcher. As a market crop for the family garden, the earliest, cheapest and best food supply. A good crop for the lazy man, and a **very profitable one to the thrifty farmer.** Once established, it is there; pushes out of the ground in early spring, and **just lifts the mortgage right off the farm. It is an easy crop to grow;** will thrive on any but very wet soil. For early market, warm, sandy soil, in a sheltered position, is best; but **remember, you can have a family patch on almost any soil!** Plow and fertilize as for any good farm crop; after a thorough harrowing, with a light plow open the furrows to the depth of 5 to 6 inches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; in these plant the roots 15 to 18 inches apart, spreading them well, firming the earth well about them, and leaving the crowns some 2 inches below the level surface of the ground. In spring planting, if the crowns are only slightly covered and the rest of the furrow left open until the new growth is a few inches high, it will greatly assist in the first hoeing. The cultivator being run close along the line of the row will tumble earth into these partly open furrows. Fill in about the plants, cover up all small weeds, and so avoid the necessity for any hand work.

In planting the family Asparagus bed, the mistake is usually made in making it too small; **get right out into the field with it,** in a few long rows, setting not less than 500 plants, and 1,000 will do better. **Not one farmer's family in ten ever yet had all the Asparagus it could eat! Is your own family still among the unfortunate?** If so, note how little it will cost to make them happy.

Prices of Asparagus Roots.

Our roots are all **strong, quick-grown, 1-year-olds;** we no longer handle any 2-year-old roots. **The 1-year-olds are better,** and nearly as large as ordinary 2-year old roots. Real 2-year roots, if you get them, are not so good as well-grown 1-year.

PALMETTO. This new Asparagus is now grown extensively by planters for New York and Philadelphia markets, where it sells at top prices on account of its **great size and beautiful appearance,** average bunches of 15 shoots measuring 13 to 14 inches in circumference. Fine, strong roots, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; extra selected roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The old standard market variety, everywhere planted, in nearly all market and family gardens, and with good culture has often surpassed all others. Fine, strong roots, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; extra selected roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BARE'S MAMMOTH. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000; extra roots, \$1.25 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

ELMIRA. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000; extra roots, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH. Entirely distinct, having clear white stalks several inches above ground, while it is as tender and rich as any of the green-tipped kinds. It is a strong grower, stools heavily, and matures early. Our stock of roots is extra fine. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is a **great money crop,** and along with asparagus can be marketed at a time when there is little else to be sold from the farm, bringing ready money **when most needed.**

For field culture, plant 5 feet apart each way. Grow some other crop between it for the first year; after that it will require the whole ground. **For the family supply,** a dozen good plants will furnish an abundance; where there are less, it is likely to be cut too close.

Do away with your old stools of the old-fashioned sour, stringy, tough variety, and order a dozen roots of our **SUPERB VICTORIA,** which grows to a mammoth size, is very tender, and of sprightly acid flavor, **that does not require one to be a United States Senator or member of the Sugar Trust to enable them to use it.** Extra choice roots, only \$1 per doz., \$2 per 50, \$3 per 100.

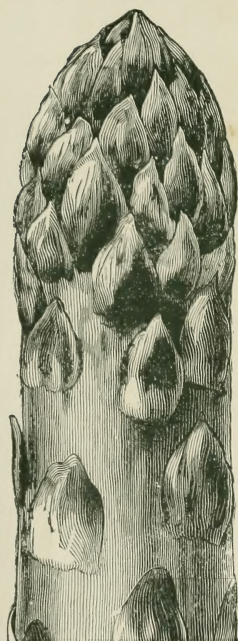
SAGE.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH. Plants large, with immense leaves; never seeds. Very robust and pleasant-flavored; the best sort. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

As President of Connecticut Pomological Society...

I now extend a cordial invitation to fruit lovers everywhere to attend the Strawberry Field Meeting of the Society, at the Hale Farm, June, 1897. Date and programme later.

Catalogue designed, engraved and printed by J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



BISMARCK

HALE'S STRAWBERRIES

FOR PROFIT
1897

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OF THE
JAPANS

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Scientifically Grown
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SAME ALL THROUGH

IN A
HALE ORCHARD

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PEACH

EARLY
LARGE
YELLOW